CHATTANOOGA NEWSI

Published by Chattanooga News Co. George F. Milton, Editor. Watter C. Jonnson, Business Manager. intered Postoffice as Second-Class Mail. Rates of Subscription-By carrier: One rack, 13c; one month, 55c. By mail: Siz months, \$3.16; twelve months, \$4.00.

MEMBER CF ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication all news lispatches credited to "or not otherwise sredited in this paper, and also the local sews p. oilshed herein. All rights of respublication of special dispatches herein tre also reserved

Subscriber to International News Service and Newspaper Enterprise Association.



The Turke also continue to retire to bewly preparet positions."

Senators have all the time there to change their minis on suffrage. Shoe styles are an academic issue

with us. It's the shoes we want. The far away Philippines are also sending the liberts loan over the top.

The liberty loan campaign is on Aud the rest of the state is watching Chattanoogs.

For several days, there has apparestly been little interest in what is goles on in Russin.

There are strong indications that the below will soon be voting the demo eratic ticket.

What's this we hear-that Bavaria will follow suit if Austria throws up the people? Who's Bavaria, any way?

Senators promise to "hurry up" consideration of the big revenue bill. But you know the senate idea of hurrying. Superb work being done by the little

Belgian army awakens admiration everywhere. According to Secretary McAdoo, ev erybody is to be drafted to fight the

influenza as well as to fight the kaiser, All Mohammedans are not Turks. The good ones are Arabs, and are fighting with the allies.

Prospects that Belgium may soon experience the good fortune of Serbla are growing brighter day by day.

The community pace seems irresistible. The Chattanooga District fair also went over the top. It is apparently also the fashion for

Teuton cabinet ministers to retire to "newly prepared positions." New York women promise to remem

ber Senator Wadsworth, whose term, however, does not expire until 1920. Cutting down expenses-state, county

and municipal-seems to be a sort of unwritten law. A new peace offensive need not in-

terfere with the liberty loan campaign in the slightest. The money is needed to put on the finishing touches. Germany in the Balkans.-Headline If Germany is still in the Balkans, she

ts no doubt beating it for the border with all possible speed. Maybe Prince Max will begin hi chancellor duties by announ entirely new version as to who started

That women's shoe heels must not exceed two and one-half inches in height is a new war conservation rul-

Begins now to look like the German reichstag might have more to do with arranging conditions of peace than the

Ferdinand will now probably look up Constantine's address and have his baggage shipped to the headquarters of the down-and-out club.

Movements said to have been ordered by the Turks indicate that they, too, appreciate the advantages of a shorter

The clown prince doesn't want to be the first to give the retreat order, but he would, no doubt, like to be in hearing when it is given.

Whatever else the kaiser wants done to the Rheims cathedral should be done quickly. It will soon be out of range-or rather, his guns will be,

There seems to be general concurreact in the suggestion that the teatser be warned that brends from French cittes used to kindle boofires will be carried into Germany. in explaining the capture of

trench containing 165 Germans by French Seutenant, a scramant and a private, it may be said that there were only 105 there, or more would have been captured. A Texas elemogratio newspaper

wants the democratic party to run Gen Pershing for president. This is not the year to run candidates for prostdent, neither is it known whether Pershing is a democrat, but these are unimportant details.

JUDGE ROBERTS' SPEECH. The salient features of the speech of Judge A. H. Roberts, delivered today at Cookeville, are printed elsewhere in this paper. Insemuch as there are no party platforms, the judge felt it incumbent on himself to give expression to his views respecting questions demanding attention and settlement. The speech is along the same general lines as those made by Judge Roberts in the primary campaign, and is the only one he purposes to make until the liberty bond drive has been concluded.

Concerning state issues, there are just two outstanding features of the address. These are rigid retrenchment in expenditures and the development of sufficient revenuesto meet the state's There are many suggeslions as to how these ends are to be accomplished which a careful reading of the speech will disclose. It is recognized that the state's financial condition is such that vigorous action is necessary. This the judge promises if a legislature is elected which will co-operate with

him faithfully. On account of the fact that the people's attention is distracted by the wents of the great war, it is not easy to concentrate their minds upon the rtudy of conditions in the state, howtver much such study is needed. A rest deal of our independence for rolled vill have to be placed on the disinleveled particism of those chasen to benefit some nations and serve us in office.

TERMS AS SET OUT BY PRESIDENT WILSON

What are the terms of peace as stated by our president from | We are, in fact, fighting for the emancipation from fear, along with our time to time to which enemy nations, through their spokesmen, now profess acquiescence? We have selected from Woodrow Wilson's address copious extracts and these are printed below, as no doubt the time has come when these grat principles of an enduring peace, as formulated by the spokesman of the democratic hosts of the world will everywhere be analyzed more closely than ever before. For it is very manifest that whatever disposition the allies associated with us and our own government make of the present offer from the enemy we are approaching rapidly the hour what I took the liberty of saying to the present offer from the enemy we are approaching rapidly the hour when the thoroughly beaten war lords will throw up the sponge, Then will the autocratic governments who have been such enemies of mankind be taken over by the peoples whom they have so odiously ruled and spokesmen may be selected who will meet the the requirements repeatedly set out by Mr. Wilson as those for plenipotentiaries with whom we can treat.

Even the most casual reading of those remarkable state papers will strike one with their consistency throughout. All the way through he insists for us that we cannot treat with the present governments. They must be made democratic. All the time he counsels a league of nations, but it must be a concert of free peoples. Again and again he reassures the enemy against fear of dismemberment or interference in local affairs or retributive vengeance. There is always the high note of justice and mercy and opportunity offered to re-establish trade relations. We even give price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace extracts from his "peace without victory" speech, though such a of the world, and must seek them canpeace is now impossible. We have been among the comparatively lew who expected the desperately pressed enemy to put themselves at the mercy of the president. They know that by such an offer, if it is declined, they may unite their own people for further resistance, and they also expect to throw an apple of discord into our ranks, as the views of the president have not yet been accepted in toto by our allies. Not all the spokesmen are as liberal as was Bishop "I. Open covenants of peace, openly our allies. Not all the spokesmen are as liberal as was Bishop Gore, who spoke here Saturday in a way long to be remembered.

The president, no doubt, will first test the sincerity of the ings of any kind, but diplomacy shall my nations. This is to be expected. proofs that they have democratized their institutions. Then further he will no doubt insist that before an armistice is granted all upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, expensed soil enemy armies retire off occupied soil.

It is a momentous day. Celebrate it by buying liberty bonds-now to be known as victory bonds.

perial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the

nent of selfish and exclusive economic

ness and the common rights of man-

Cannot Trust Present Rulers.

anty of anything that is to endure, un-

clusive evidence of the will and pur-

(Dec. 4, 1917.) When We Can Believe Spokesman.

"I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this

intolerable Thing, of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue

conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed,

and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly

that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes

that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose

word we can believe, and when these

their people, to accept the commo

world-we shall be

indemnities.

-justice

spokesmen are ready, in the name of

judgment of the nations as to what

selves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has

Will Be Generous.

this is the time to avow our purpose

Must Repair What Rulers Did.
"We shall regard the war only as

won when the German people say to us, through properly accredited repre-

to Belgium which must be repaired.

They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own

"We owe it, however, to ourselves, to say that we do not wish in any way

o impair or to re-arrange the Austro-

many herself are of a like kind.
"We intend no wrong against the

German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely

our life as a nation.

"The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as

their masters, that they are fighting for very life and existence of their em-

ing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek, by the utmost openness and candor as to our real

war of desperate self-defense deliberate aggression. Noth-

"It is impossible to apply any stand-

en expressed in the formula, 'No an-

intercourse of the nations, and, secon

"We cannot take the word of the

explicitly supported by such con-

based upon justice and fair-

rulers of Germany as a guar-

The quotations from the president's addresses follow:

(March 5, 1913.) Against Balance of Power. "That all nations are equally inter-ested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peothe political stability of free peo-les, and equally responsible for their

"That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege;

sovereignty of any people-rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that "That peace cannot securely or justly are strong. Punitive damages, the disst upon an armed balance of power; "That governments derive all their rest upon an armed balance memberment of empires, the establishjust powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the famof all for an enduring peace. ily of nations;

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far practicable, they should be a cessible to all upon equal terms; "That national armaments should be

imited to the necessities of mational order and domestic safety; "That the community of interest and power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and

prevented. (April 2, 1917.) "I have exactly the same thing in and force, which we now see so clearly mind now that I had in mind when I as the German power a thing without addressed the senate on the 22nd of January last: (see) the same that I had in mind when I addressed the congress on the 3rd of February the 26th of February.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their im-pulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with vieus knowledge or approval.

"A steadfast concert for peace can shall henceforth be the bases of law are he maintained except by a part- and of covenant for the life of the nership of democratic nations. automatic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its ovenants. It must be a league of onor, a partnership of opinion. Ina partnership of opinion. Inplottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render ac-count to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their henor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to

narrow interest of their own.

Making Safe for Democracy. "We are glad now that we say the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of moneywhere is cheese their way. of mon everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its cancer most be planted upon the trusted coundations of political liberty. "We are, let me say again, the sin-

ere friends of the German people, and shall deare nothing so much as the carly re-establishment of intimate reations of mutual advantage between us-howsvor hard it may be for them. for the time being, to believe that is spoken from our hoarts. We have through all these bitter months be-cause of that friendship exercising a pattence and forbearance, which ce and forbearance which would advantage, even on the part of the otherwise have been impossible."
(June 14, 1917.)
A Peopler War.

The great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a peoples' war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live in it and have mede it their own, the German people included.

(August 27, 1917.)

Must Not Return to Status Que Ante. "His Holiness, in substance, proposea that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration, that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan the perplexing problems of the Baikan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope, would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combinanations against the German people who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the newborn Russia, to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could lodge in a treaty of settlement

and accommodation? "Responsible statesmen must now cripple or embarrass others, upon vin-

own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world em-pire. No one is threatening the exist-ence or the independence of the peace-

add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlerent that must come when it is over. When I said in Janu-ary that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking and I am thinking now. not of the smaller and weaker nations alone which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great didly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient." (Jan. 8, 1918.)

Fourteen Cardinal Principles. "The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that

arrived at, after which there shall be

cept as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international cove-

dictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intol-"3. The removal, so far as possible of all economic barriers and the estaberable wrongs done in this war by the ing to the peace and associating them-furious and brutal power of the im-

Adequate guarantees given and rest of the world.
No Economic Warfare. taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
"5. A free, openminded and abso-

lutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict obervance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined "6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all

questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her pose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. political development and national polcome into the society of free nations ing, and more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. ter nations will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve, as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one quicksand. another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired. which is equality and common partici-"8. All French territory should be pation in a common benefit. The right

willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it freed and the invaded portions reungrudgingly. We know what that stored, and the wrong done to France price will be. It will be full, impartial by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled done at every point and to every nation that the final set- the peace of the world for nearly fifty tlement must affect, our enemies as years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure "You catch with me the voices of in the interest of all. "9. A radjustment of the frontiers

of Italy should be effected along clearly late, more persuasive, and they come recognizable lines of nationality from the hearts of men everywhere.

They insist that the war shall not end gary, whose place among the "10. The peoples of Austria-Hun-Iney insist that the war shall not end gary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and aspunished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themopportunity of autonomous develop-

"11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied ter-ritories restored; Serbia accorded free nexations, no contributions, no punitive and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established ard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. lines of allegiance and nationality and international guarantees of the

Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacerasker among the nations. But when that has been done, as, God willing, it as-suredly will be—we shall at least be litical integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into. "12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assuredly will be—we shall at least he sured a secure sovereignty, but the free to do an unprecedented thing, and other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under inter-

ational guarantees. "13. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include sentatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial in-tegrity should be guaranteed by interother lands and peoples that the prover the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey, and within Asia, which must be relinquished.

No Local Interference.

dent's secretary of just how he feels national covenant about the situation. He is not satis-"14. A general association of nations fied with the president's statement of must be formed under specific cove-nants for the purpose of affording peace terms, which are, apparently mutual guarantees of political indepen-dence and territorial integrity to great the balance of the world. Se, in order to get the matter out of his system,

and small states alike, (April 6, 1918.)

Ready to Consider. Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, "For myself, I am ready, ready still, either industrially or politically. We do not propose nor desire to dictate to just and honest peace at any time that it them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish is sincerely proposed, a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I pro-posed such a peace, came from the and for the people of the Turkish cannot mistake the meaning of the make their own lives safe, their own (It was in that speech that the prost

fortunes secure against oppression or dent declared that America's injustice and from the dictation of fordent declared that America's answer eign courts or parties, and our, atti-tude and purpose with regard to Gerto the utmost-force without stint or limit.)

(July 4, 1918.)
"First—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout at least its reduction to virtual im-

"Second-The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the false, and we must seek by the utmost material interest or advantage of any openness and candor as to our real other nation or people which may dealms, to convince them of its falseness. sire a different settlement for the sake

of its own exterior influence or mast- as the shortest route to the goal. With of sabotage may be from a motive of hat assured, the Hon. Shaw "Third-The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward

(Sept. 27, 1918.)

Basis for League of Nations. "But these general terms do not dis

are needed to make them sound less

greater confidence because I can state

common family of the league of na-

there can be no special, selfish, econo-mic combinations within the league

economic boycott or exclusion except

them in definite and binding terms.

Jan. 22, 1917.)

Before the War.

Peace Without Victory Speech Re-

ferred to.

"Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances of this point. The

tions now arrayed against one another

misinterpreted, that it was not part of

their antagonists. But the implications

of these assurances may not be equally

clear to all-may not be the same or

both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth

"They imply, first of all that it must

pleasant to say this. I beg that I may

be permitted to put my own interpreta-tion upon it and that it may be under-

stood that no other interpretaion was

in my thought. I am seeking only to

face realities, and to face them with-out soft concealments. Victory would

victory terms imposed upon the van-

mean peace forced upon the

equals can last.

and national allegiance.

must be an equality of rights;

whose concert peace will depend.

the doctrine of President Monroe

the doctrine of the world:

tween hig nations and small, between

those that are powerful and those that

Monroe Doctrine of World.

henceforth avoid entangling alliances

tions of power, catch them in

lives under a common protection.'

HON. SHAW DISSENTS.

vened in order to inform the presi-

now on the point of being accepted by

he indites a couple of letters to the

One of the war-or peace-aims

which has aroused the Hon. Shaw's

uneasiness is that which looks to the

removal of artificial and arbitrary

trade restrictions from among the na-

tions. He fears this imperils the pro-

tective tariff. He is patriotically will-

ing that the tariff remain in a state of

suspended animation until after the

war. The profiteering interests with

which the former secretary of the

treasury is most familiar are now

doing very well, but with the coming

of peace, there may be a slump. Then

he would bring out the old fat frier.

brush it up and put it into running

Then, again, objection is raised

against the president's demand for

freedom of the seas. This may be all right, in a way, in time of peace, but

the sponsor for the tariff wants facil-

ities preserved for closing the ocean

highways on short notice in cases of

emergency. Providing these facilities

is a concomitant of the tariff-or vice

versa. In order, therefore, to make

sure of knocking the president's lofty

ideals into a cocket hat, he thinks s republican congress should be elected

devoted Tumulty.

order.

what we understand them to be.

exclusion from the markets of

and no employment or any

"Fourth - And more specifically,

own duty with regard to peace;

each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common New York has provided a street-Nassau street-for people to walk on law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern not in which they may be run over. No vehicles of any kind are to be alstates in their relations with one anlowed on it. other; to the end that all promises and

covenants may be sacredly observed, no selfish injuries wrought with im-David Lawrence intimates that army men would appreciate the service he punity, and a mutual trust established might perform for the cause by keepupon the handsome foundation of a ing silent. But that would involve a mutual respect for right.
"Fourth—The establishment of an organization for peace which shall cruel and unusual punishment.

Thoughtful persons will be inclined make it certain a combined power of free nations will check every invasion to agree with the Louisville Post that free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a much more has been made of the New York Times editorial on the Austrian definite tribunal of opinion to which peace note than the circumstances all must submit and by which every warranted. international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peo-ples directly concerned shall be sanc-

A reading of Judge A. H. Roberts' speech will convince that he understands the financial situation very thoroughly.

When the devil was sick, the devil a ciose the whole matter. Some details monk would be; when the devil got lik a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the well, devil of a monk was he. Neighbor towns and counties are particulars, and I state them with the

going over the top in their liberty bond

campaign. How goes the fight in

them authoritatively as representing this government's interpretation of its Chattanooga? First-The impartial justice meted Peace seems also to be making rapid out must involve no discrimination bestrides toward the front. A good place ween those to whom we wish to be for peace to be found. just and those to whom we do not wish

to be just. It must be a justice that Prof. Alfred Bushnell Hart, of Harplays no favorites and knows no standvard, is said to favor a declaration of ard but the equal rights of the several war on Bulgaria even yet. Maybe he peoples concerned.
"Second—There can be no leagues or is mad at that country for being a alliances or special covenants and unquitter. derstandings within the general and

No recent telegrams from Emperor Charles to the kaiser, assuring the latter that he is still loyal, have been reported.

TULSA, OKLA., ROYAL HOST

as the power of economic penalty by Tre following letter has been re-ceived from a Chattanoogan, written while attending the Confederate Vet-theerans' reunion at Tulsa, Okla.: world may be vested in the league of nations itself as a means of discipline "Fifth-All international agreements

and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the could pay on the street car. They gave a number of receptions at private "Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the or slots) in crosstles to receive homes and at the country club; and by the way, the country club is a very handsome building with beautiful links. It was noticeable the whole-hearted manner in which Tulsa endeavored to make it pleasant for the visitors—the thousands from all over the country. prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce It would be an insincere as well as insecure peace that did not exclude thousands from all over the country.
"Tulsa is a beautiful, modern city
with very 'road streets, like Washing-

ton; han isome buildings and a won-derfully progressive spirit. Eight years ago Tulsa had about 18,000 inhabitants. handsome buildings and a wonshe has nearer 90,000.

Forrest cavalry corps and their official ladies, who numbered nine, one of the honorees being Miss Sarah Frazier, of Chattanooga, "The grand march grand march was led by little

Patti Hagan, the mascot, carrying an immense Confederate flag. As we marched and countermarched, no one was allowed on the floor but Forrest cavalrymen. Following the march every one took part in the merry Vir-ginia reels and quadrilles, which were the order of the evening.
"A musical program was given and
the talented great-granddaughter of

John Ross, little Miss Burnett, gave the 'dance of death.' "Mr. Durett, a noted tenor singer, sang Sunshine and Love, composed by Miss Frazier. Mr. Durett said it was

peculiarly appropriate that this song should be sung, as it had been written should be sung, as it had been written by the maid of honor for Forrest's quished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an incavalry.
"But the most unique and distinctive affair was the spectacular 'old south.' They really turned back the pages of time and transported us to tolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, south.' They really turned back the pages of time and transported us to an old ante-bellum home, where all the upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently but only as upon

Only a peace between elaborate courtesies and sweet ameni-ties of bygone days were observed. The "Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common particlparticipants were hoop skirts and parted in the middle state of mind, the right feeling between curls. They sang all the old songs we clove—'Robin Adair,' 'Should These Endearing Young Charms,' 'The Homespun Dress' and 'Maryland.' An effectnations, is as necessary for a lasting peace, as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial ive scene was one with Confederate veterans (boys dressed as Confederate Equality of Rights Essential.
"The equality of nations upon which veterans) keeping watch around the campfire in the still watches of the peace must be founded, if it is to last, night. guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference be-

"Thursday evening the Sons gave a grand ball, to which all the Veterans were cordially invited, and many were the Virginia reels and quadrilles they tripped in happy measure. "Friday morning was the grand pa-

are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength of the nations upon rade, over six miles long, taking over two hours to pass a given point. For-rest cavalry corps made a splendid ap-pearance, most of them being on horse-back and riding superbly. One troop, "I am proposing, as it were, that the however, was walking. A great deal of nations should, with one accord, adopt amusement was occasioned by an old darky in Confederate unifom, who said That no he 'fit wid Marse Robert,' and on his cap had 'Stonewall division.' He carnation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but ried two roosters, and proudly told everybody that he was the 'regular chicken thief ob de army.'
"There were thirty-five negroes at the reunion." every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, un-threatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.
"I am proposing that all nations

Sabotage. Editor The News:

which would draw them into competi-Sabot means a wood shoe, such as is worn in some parts of Europe. By a of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and discurious twist of meaning, "sabotage" turb their own affairs with influences means cutting wooden shoes (sockets intruded from without. When all unite hold soils of a railroad. By another curious twist and exsame purpose, all act in the common

interest and are free to live their own tension of meaning, "sabotage" came to mean the destruction of these crosstie shoes (sabots) and also the rails f a railroad, and also the destruction Chairman Hays' recent corresponof any public or some public property dence with Secretary Tumulty was not by dissatisfied people to force con-cessions in their favor. entirely satisfactory to the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw. That gentleman has inter-

Military sabotage is the injury or destruction of any railroad, factory, munition factory, mill, or any other plant or building that may in any way favor the enemy. Also purposely to make defective shells, rifles, cannon, airplanes or any other instrument or appliances of war. This last mentioned

N. C. STEELE,

CALL FOR EXAMINATION

Draft Board Calls More Men for Oct. 10.

The following is a list of the men who have been called by city board No. 1 to appear for physical examination on Oct 18: on Oct. 10:
Frank Cook Adams L. L. Hudson,
Frank Allen. R. W. Jones.
John Allen. Roscoe Holt.
E. T. Anderson. C. P. Holt.
Thomas Arnold. C. I. Keele.
Chester Ayre. A. J. Lynch.
W. L. Baker. W. H. Maddox.
J. D. Bass. T. E. McKenzie.
W. F. Barkla. C. W. Northruf.
P. P. Bell. Jackson Nelson.

Jackson Nelson.
Patrick Newsom
C. E. Osborn.
J. R. Painter.
N. J. Pardue. . P. Bell. I. F. Bradsbaw. Ernest Burke. H. Payne. W. Porter. J. Potter. F. Cargile. . H. Chamberlain. H. I. Rawlings. G. W. Reif. Claud Clark. Howard Cook. D. L. Comer. T. V. Sherrill. B. Cunningham H. Dilley, A. Donohue, G .W. Estes. H. M. Fanburg.

E. Smith. M. Shouse, R. Starnes Alonzo Tucker. D. H. Griswold. R. G. Gulden. W. H. Hale. L. Venance. Carl Viox. J. M. Whitaker. W. P. Williams. H. E. Winton. C. L. Wood

CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

J. Goodrich

Dave Hall. A .E. Hall. J. B. Harris.

"They certainly treated us royally at the reunion. All the cars were at the disposal of the veterans and no veteran bilious, feverish or bilious, feverish or constipated.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm ten er stomach, liver, bowels.

Look back at your childhood days Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—caster oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them. With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides"

are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and, bowels need cleansing, give only deli-cious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomor-

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which of all ages and for grown-ups plainly or each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—

NAUSEA AND DANGER

Medicinal Virtues Retained and Improved — Unpleasant and Dangerous Qualities Removed-New Variety Called "Calotabs." The latest triumph of medical

science is a purified calomel, known as "Calotabs." The old-style calomel, as all doctors know, was the best and most generally useful of all medicines The new variety, known as Calotabs, is purified and refined from all objectionable qualities, and is most delightful in effect. One Calotab on the tongue at bedtime, a swallow of water-that's all.

No taste, no gripping, no nausea, no danger. Next morning you awake feeling fine, with a clean liver, a pusifled system and a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please. There is no restriction of habit or diet. Calotabs are sold only in original, sealed packages; price, thirty-five cents Your druggist recommends Calotabs, and will refund your money if you are not delighted with them .- (Adv.)

SACKS! We buy and pay the highest market

price for all grades of COTTON AND BURLAP BAGS. Winer Feed Co. 1132 MARKET ST.

Phone Main 6150

Your Hotel

THE EASTERN HOTEL, with all large and well lighted rooms, steam heat and elevator service, has the reputation of making you

The location, opposite Hotel Patten and Post Office, is the best in Chattanooga.

All rooms have hot and cold running water, and many with private baths.

Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Special rates to families and couples at \$8.75 and up by the

Eastern Hotel

C. D. GORDON. Proprietor Telephone Main 1944